industrial imports by an average 38 per cent and on agricultural products by 37 per cent ;

(b) what is the custom duty reduction proposed on above items for imports in developing and undeveloped countries ;

(c) whether biggest import tariff cut woud be on wood, paper and furniture by 60 per cent, metal 59 per cent, non-electric machinery 47 per cent, mineral products, precious stones and metal 52 per cent, electric machinery 47 per cent and Chemicals 42 per cent;

(d) if so, the effect of this cost stipulated reduction on India ;

(e) whether India would be able to export more of the above items and if so, what is the proportion of each items n percentage and quantum :

(f) whether custom duties by importing developed countries would be reduced on textiles and clothing by 22 per cent, leather and shoes by 18 per cent and fish products by 26 per cent ; and

(g) if so, how would this benefit India and what would be the increase in volume of exports and its ad valorem value and also increase in import and its ad valorem value ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) to (g). According to a study done by the GATT Secretariat, after implementation of Uruguay Round results the trade weighted average tariffs on industrial products in developed countries will come down from 6.4% to 4%. The resultant tariffs will be applicable on MFN basis to all members. The average reduction in respect of developing and least developed countries, weighted according to their existing trade will be from 6.8% to 4.6% and from 8.3% to 6.7% respectively. In the agricultural sector, tariffs would be reduced by 36% by those countries which have an obligation to do so under the Agreement on Agriculture.

The GATT Secretariat study estimates that in developed countries, the trade-weighted average tariffs on wood, pulp, paper and furniture would be reduced by 57%, metals by 62%, non-electric machinery by 52%, mineral products and precious stones by 58%, electric machinery by 45% and chemicals & photographic supplies by 43%. The study further states that developed country tariffs on textiles and clothing, leather, rubber and footwear would be reduced by 20%, and fish & fish products by 21%.

Tariffs have not been a significant barrier to trade in the developed countries for sometime. The exact trade opportunities created by tariff reductions will depend upon a number of factors, primarily the competitiveness of the domestic industry.

Restrictions on immigration of labour and professionals

5326. SHRI MOHD. MASUD KHAN :
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India raised the issue of restrictions on immigration of labour and professionals to developed countries at Morocco ;

(b) if so, the response of the developed countries ;

(c) whether all the developing countries resisted the entry of extraneous issues like

environment, labour standards, human right etc. into GATT talks;

(d) if so, the details thereof :

(e) whether it is a fact that India would gain by free trade in service industries :

(f) if so, details thereof, sector-wise ; and

(g) the new gains for India at Morocco ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f) In their statements the Ministers of the United States and European Union emphasized the importance they attached to their requests for an examination of the relationship between the trading system and internationally recognized labour standards in the World Trade Organisation. Some developed countries (like Canada, Japan and the United Kingdom) had a different position. Most developing countries opposed the examination of the relationship between trade and internationally recognized labour standards. Several countries proposed other subjects to which they attached importance. India proposed inter-alia the relationship between immigration policies and international trade. There will be a possibility of taking up all these suggestions in the Preparatory Committee. Negotiations in the area of financial services and movement of personnel are to continue until six months after the coming into force of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organisation.

(g) No specific negotiations regarding market-access in goods and services were held in Marrakesh.

UPOV Versions

5327. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY :
SHRI G. G. SWELL :
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the UPOV version of 1961, 1978 or 1991 ;

(b) whether it is obligatory for us to follow above UPOV versions or we can follow our own specified version ;

(c) whether our Plant Breeders Rights version would confer on the International Plant Breeder "Commercial marketing rights only" hitherto not available to them ;

(d) whether Plant Breeders Rights system would confer on our farmers and researchers all rights in relation to protected variety ;

(e) whether it will be specified in our PBR system "Farmers privilege" and if so, details thereof ;

(f) whether it is fact that as long as farmers remain "grain producer" and does not turn into a commercial "seed seller" of the protected variety, proposed PBR system will not come into his way ; and

(g) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) to (g) The main difference between the earlier and the 1991 versions of UPOV is that while the former conferred only exclusive 'commercial' rights to plant breeders, the latter provides them a higher standard of protection.

The TRIPs Agreement allows member countries to exclude plant varieties from patent protection. It does, however, re-